

LAC-ELEPHANTIS;

OR,

Medicated Milk of Elephants.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR

DEBILITY,
SEMINAL-WEAKNESS,
GLEETS,

IMPOTENCY,
SPASMODIC STRICTURE,
BLINDNESS,

AND THE

VENEREAL DISEASE,

IN BOTH SEXES;

WITH A

Plain Prescription.

Whereby all Persons affected by impure Connexion, can radically
Cure themselves for *Five Shillings*, the first Day.

UNDER THE CAVEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

To guard Youth against ignorant Pretenders, and pretended
Institutions, for curing these Complaints;

BY P. CAMPBELL,

*Senior Surgeon of the Royal College of London; late of Middlesex
Hospital; Lecturer on Pneumatic Chemistry; for seven Years,
Physician—Pupil of Dr. G. Pearson, Physician to St. George's
Hospital, &c.*

No. 29, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

FIFTH EDITION.

Alexandri Magni Apothegma,
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝ ἰσὶ τοῖς ἐν ποιῶντα, κακῶς ἀκνύει.

LONDON:

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Price One Shilling and Sixpence.

1815.

TO THE PUBLIC.



MR. DAVY having disposed of his interest in the *Lac-Elephantis*, or *Medicated Milk of Elephants*, to Mr. CAMPBELL, formerly the Secretary, and lately the consulting Surgeon, *who alone saw all the patients*, as stated in the 34th page of this essay; Mr. C. deeply impressed by the acknowledgments which he owes to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public at large, for the confidence hitherto reposed in him, begs leave most respectfully to state, that in the future management of the *whole concern*, to discharge his professional duties with justice, fidelity, honor, and secrecy, insuring to the afflicted, health, and to himself their gratitude, shall continue to be his dearest object.

Observe, that on every bottle are engraved the words, "LAC-ELEPHANTIS, OR MEDICATED MILK OF ELEPHANTS, BY CAMPBELL, & CO. SURGEONS, LONDON;" and on the wrapper of every bottle, the words "*P. Campbell & Co, Surgeons, London,*" written in red ink under the impression, as in page 33. For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, family bottles, containing *four ten shilling bottles*, may be had for £1 13s. duty included, whereby a saving is made of *eleven shillings*, which is the price of one small bottle, including the duty. The *poor*, on bringing a recommendation from any person using the *Lac-Elephantis*, or any house-keeper, are supplied with this medicine at *half price*, the same as they are supplied with the African Cough Drops. Mr. CAMPBELL attends as usual daily at home for consultation, No. 29, Great Marlborough-Street.

*** CAMPBELL's *Lac-Elephantis* has been found effectually to cure fistulas and old sores.

CAMPBELL's *African Cough Drops* have cured numbers apparently in the last stage of a consumption, many of whom may be referred to,—*Price 1s. the Bottle.*

The following are amongst the numerous cases sworn before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the extraordinary effects of the *Lac-Elephantis*.

AFFIDAVITS.

I, MARTIN SHERLOCK, residing, No. 6, Maidenhead-Court, Moor-Lane, near Cripplegate, London, do solemnly declare upon oath, that the following is a true statement of the extraordinary effects of the medicine called *Lac-Elephantis*, or *Medicated Milk of Elephants*, &c. I had several years ago been afflicted with a stricture of the urethra, which produced no alarming consequences, until at a moment of imprudence I caught the venereal disease. I then placed myself under the care of a medical gentleman of eminence in the city, who continued to treat me for five weeks, while both complaints became daily worse; In this situation I was compelled to leave off all business; I became feverish, could not rest in bed, or out of it; could not make water; could not bear to sit on anything, whether hard or soft, so great was the pain and swelling of the parts, attended with a throbbing and universal perturbation of my whole frame, as if a total stoppage of the passage, and a mortification of the bladder had taken place.—Anxious to live, though but little hope was left me, in this wretched situation I walked out with great difficulty, and having seen a pamphlet on the *Lac-Elephantis*, I applied for a bottle at Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co's, Surgeons, No. 29, Great Marlborough-Street: this was on the 24th of October. I took the medicine till the 27th, when I again called for some more: on the evening of this day the stricture gave way, and the water passed in great quantity, the pains entirely ceased, and every symptom of stricture vanished. There was no bougie or other instrument used.

The venereal symptoms, which had run to so alarming a height, began to disappear; the running and scalding stopt; and the sores healed; so that in two or three days more, I was perfectly restored to my former state of health, by the divine blessing of providence on the Medicated Milk of Elephants, after extreme debility had reduced me so that I despaired of my life, while my medical attendants could not afford me the shadow of relief; and every other medicine aggravated my misery.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London
this 7th day of November, 1815,
before me

GEO. SCHOLEY,
ALDERMAN.

MARTIN SHERLOCK.

Reference may be had to Mr. SHERLOCK as above, and to various others, whose cases, if published, would occupy the whole of the following pages.

I, JOHN SHAW, Pensioner, formerly of the 53d regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel MAWBY, do solemnly declare on oath; that while serving in the East Indies, under General ABERCROMBIE, I lost my sight in the year 1808; I was discharged totally blind in 1809; I was 17 months under the care of Mr. WILLIAMS, Occulist, in Holborn, without the least benefit. I then placed myself under Mr. CAMPBELL, then of Great Windmill-Street, Haymarket, and now of Great Marlborough-Street, Surgeon; I continued under his care for three months, at the expiration of which time I could see with the right eye so as to find my way with ease in the streets; could tell the numbers of the houses; could see any person in the street; could tell any colour from another; could tell any card in a pack of playing cards, and my sight daily increased, till I was required with other pensioners to submit to an operation by Sir WILLIAM ADAMS, who operated twice, and attended me for about four months, at the expiration of which my sight was again quite lost; I am again under the care of Mr. CAMPBELL, and find my sight recovering under his treatment, which is a preparation of what he calls *Lac-Elephantis* applied to the eye in the morning.

Sworn at the Mansion-House, London,
 this 1st day of December, 1815,
 before me
 MATTHEW WOOD, Mayor.

JOHN SHAW.
 3, Lower James-St.
 Golden-Square.

The miraculous and special interference of heaven, in behalf of this man, has induced him voluntarily to publish this testimonial of the powerful virtues of the Medicated Milk of Elephants—having been *twice blind*: he can now see to read. He was a non-commissioned officer for several years, and lost his sight in Campore, on the Bengal Establishment, in the following extraordinary manner, by a mortiferous blast of wind, well known to the natives of that country:—having gone out with a party of twelve, they were overtaken by this deadly harbinger;—*they returned to their quarters, eleven of them died that same night, and the twelfth the next morning*, and he, the solitary survivor, at the same moment lost his sight.

ADDENDA.

Page 23, Line 24.

For “two table spoonfuls a day,” read, “two table spoonfuls *three times* a day.”

PREFACE.



THE knowledge of chemistry is of the utmost importance to every individual of the human race. Technical chemistry is employed in almost all the common arts of life : and our protection in infancy, as well as our comforts in age, depend on these arts. This knowledge is necessary in the familiar chemical operations of cooking, brewing, distilling, baking, and pickling ; in short it is necessary to man, from the maternal operation of washing his infant skin, to the pious office of depositing his aged limbs in the grave. Whoever, therefore, by chemical investigation, labour, and research, makes discoveries useful to mankind, deserves the encouragement of the community in which he lives, and the gratitude of posterity.

Some of my brethren of the faculty object, that it is irregular to treat diseases on any other plan than that which is *universally adopted*.— Their own conduct, and daily experience refute this objection. Does not the short span of

human life admit of daily improvement? Does not human intellect in every succeeding age, improve the discoveries of the former? Have not individuals, from time immemorial, been persecuted for private opinions, and private discoveries, which afterwards turned out of infinite importance to society? This is the case at least with the departments of medicine. It was long considered professional treason to dispute the doctrine of Hippocrates, although that bulwark of literature and observation knew *nothing of chemistry*, and Harvey was considered to be mad when he asserted the *circulation of the blood*.

It was long considered sacrilege to dissect a human body, while the want of anatomical skill, led to the most egregious mistakes in practice. Amputations, and even bleeding, was considered as *cruel*, and *repugnant* to the intention of the Author of nature: inoculation for the small-pox was once considered a punishment equal to hanging; and even now that for the cow-pock is not viewed by some in a much more favourable light, in opposition to common sense and reason.

Several of our learned faculty opposed (merely because they were private remedies) the introduction of opium, mercury, arsenic, antimony, Peruvian bark, Glauber's salt, Dover's powder,

James's powder, Jesuit's drops, Plummer's pills, and various other medicines, which are since found the most useful in the pharmacopœia; and which, if they were expunged from these books, would render them very similar to the heads of the same learned gentlemen stuffed with an empty farrago. At one time neither cool air, nor clean linen, were to be admitted in fevers, at another time bleeding must not be adopted in inflammations; in fine, every improvement in practice had more or less opposition to encounter. The bold philosopher who first asserted the motion of the earth, was treated as a schismatic, and the learned world was in array against him. Thus falls the paltry objection of irregularity;—like that made against the steam engine.—This machine is powerful and advantageous, but they will say, "*it monopolizes our employment;*" granted, but does it not send thousands of hands to the community, to be employed in other useful pursuits? It has been objected, that *Davy's Lac-Elephantis, or medicated Elephant's Milk, monopolizes the practice of other medical men, while keeping the ingredients, and the manner of preparing it a secret*, is a source of emolument to himself: but the candid and liberal on perusing the following pages, and considering the arduous difficulty in procuring the milk of the elephant, which forms the basis

of this medicine. will conclude, that every man should enjoy the honest advantages resulting from his talent and experience, while his discoveries are a source of happiness to mankind.

*29, Great Marlborough-Street,
London, 1815.*

DAVY'S
Lac-Elephantis ;
OR,
MILK OF ELEPHANTS.

FOR THE CURE OF

Debility, Seminal Weakness, Gleets, Spasmodic, Stricture, Impotency, and the Venereal Disease in both Sexes. Whereby the latter Complaint is effectually eradicated the first day for Five Shillings, and the former prevented for life.



WHOEVER devotes the energy of his life to the laudable purposes of lessening human calamity, and expanding the hemisphere of sublunary happiness ; cannot fail to deserve well of society, although it has ever been the lot of such characters to encounter the delusive opposition of the interested, the ignorant, the base, and the scurrilous, who have generally fallen, like Cignus before Hercules as described by Hesiod,

“ In terram pronus Cecidet ceu Victa securi,
Sternitur infando gemitu decidua quercus.”

Debility.

To be incapable of propagating* his species is the greatest misfortune that can occur to man : and yet the treatment of this melancholy disease has been submitted to men unacquainted with the rudiments of chemistry, medicine, or anatomy ; while the groans of miserable sufferers condensed the labouring atmosphere they breathed. During twenty years practice in this disease, I explored the writings, and administered the prescriptions of the ancients and moderns : from whose labours I derived much information on the nature of these complaints, although not one certain curative remedy is pointed out by any of them ; nor could I find one specified in any of the lectures delivered in London Edinburgh, or Dublin, to all of which I am a perpetual pupil or entitled to attend, as a member of the college of London.

My much lamented friend, Mr. Cavallo, when on his death-bed, communicated to me a secret remedy, which he had promised as a bequest, and which he had successfully employed in numerous instances of the most chronic debility, gleans, spasmodic strictures, &c. in both sexes ; this was the milk of elephants medicated and chemically prepared in a peculiar

* *Commune animantium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus procreandi causâ.*—CICERO.

manner : and accordingly I made a voyage to Africa, and having with much difficulty procured some of the milk, I prepared the medicament, which I have never since found to fail in these complaints. Again in 1812, I sailed by Mr. Mellish's ship, Seringapatam, Captain Stivers, and after a short tour I established a regular correspondence at Sierra Leone, and the Cape-of-Good-Hope, for a constant supply of this article which is procured as follows.

How the Elephant's Milk is procured in Africa.

The uncommon difficulty which for some time existed in procuring the milk of the elephant, led to the following stratagem which effectually secures the persons employed for this purpose from every danger. A party of five or more goes into the forest where the elephants most abound (between the River Senegal and the Cape) provided with a portable windlass, pulley, ropes, axe, saw, squibs, crackers, drums, &c. Two of them ascend the largest tree, where the animals are wont to resort, and having fixed the windlass firmly, about twenty-four feet from the ground, they next fix the pulley in a proper situation, with a rope hanging down ; having a noose of a peculiar kind at its lower end, whereby they can grasp the body and neck of the female when she comes to the

spot. In the mean time the firemen, as they are called, lay a semicircular train of crackers and squibs, around the herd, in such a manner, that when the explosion is made, and the drums beat, they will run to the spot where the snare is fixed. The female carries her young on her tusks, and places it against the largest tree for safety, while she herself stands by to protect it ; the persons concealed in the foliage of the tree, then instantly adjust the snare, and pull up with the windlass till her fore-feet are raised from the ground, and now another noose is thrown round her proboscis, which prevents any injury to the milker from that offensive weapon. The milker then descends from the tree, beating a drum, or making a noise with a trumpet, or using some other artifice to frighten the herd away from the spot, while he milks the elephant, thus caught in the snare, into vessels provided for that purpose ; and having effected this arduous task, he re-ascends the tree. The noose is then slackened, and the animal set free, which runs immediately after the herd.

*The Elephant frightened by phosphorized
Hydrogen-gas.*

It is remarkable that although the elephant is scarcely susceptible of fear, yet when one runs away, the whole herd follows : to ascertain

this fact, I placed on the bank of the river, where the herd comes daily to drink, a small tub, similar to a pneumatic trough, about half filled with water, with a lighted Argan's lamp concealed in one side, and having put some phosphorus and caustic alkali into a retort, in such a manner that they could not act upon each other till I should pull a string, which extended from the apparatus, and whereby I could adjust the retort over the lamp, as I sat on a tree over head. This arrangement had been made about an hour, when one of the guides came to inform me that the herd, to the amount of about two hundred and eighty in number, was coming down the vale ; and soon after this the formidable army arrived. The unusual appearance of a tub of water excited considerable alarm among them ; they formed themselves into a solid square, and one of the oldest from the front majestically marched up to the imaginary enemy ; at this instant I pulled the string, which brought the retort over the lamp, and mixed the phosphorus with the alkali ; phosphorized hydrogen-gas was given off abundantly, which exploded on the surface of the water, as soon as it came in contact with the air. On seeing the water in a blaze of fire, this advanced guard was terrified at so unusual a phenomenon, his ears stood erect, he roared like a clap of

thunder, turned round and fled, and the whole herd followed in the utmost consternation.

Seminal Weakness, Gleets, and Strictures.

It is a lamentable truth that very few practitioners understand the nature of, and much less the means of curing these neglected complaints, and yet the hospitals are daily filled with gasping patients, dying of consumptions and other miserable diseases, brought on in consequence of this ignorance. What drives the disease into the constitution ?* What is

* This is asserted by Celsus, the prince of latin authors, "est itiam circa naturalia vitium, nimia profusio seminis quod sine venere sine nocturnis imaginibus sic fertur ut interposito spatio tabe hominem consumat.

Cels. de Med. cap. 1.

Hippocrates also remarks on the miserable state of such persons both male and female, giving certain rules whereby we can point out seminal weakness in either man or woman, by the countenance, &c.

"Humentes nares liquidum quoque semen ab ortu,
Infirmi plane corporis indicia."

Hip. lib. 6, Aphor. 5.

"Mulieres perdunt sua semina nam semen—
Corrumpitur alimenti enopia."

Lib. 5, Aphor. 62.

"Deque viris itidem—Languet enim semen—
Transmitti ut nequeat.

Lib. codom. Aphor. 63.

In the 59th Aphorism of the same book, he gives a certain rule for ascertaining the *cause*, when a woman does not *conceive* according to custom ; nor does the tender pledge of love appear as the venerable poet sings,

"Matris lacte domi vivebat parvulus infans."

Hesiod.

the cause of consumption, pains of the head, and limbs, dimness of sight, loss of memory, nightly illusions, pains and weakness of the loins, sore throat, laxity of the organs, irregularity in the quantity of urine, pains when it is retained, pains when it is voided, swellings of the feet, unequal size of the testes, itching at the fundament, pain and inability in the act of copulation, weakness and dejection of spirits afterwards, disturbed sleep, parched tongue, warts and other grain-like substances under the fore-skin, wandering thoughts, stitches, pustules on the face, wrinkles of the parts.

What makes the marriage bed unfruitful? —What protracts the repetition of sexual intercourse? —What is the cause of a faded complexion?—Bald head; grey hairs: noise in the ears; stiffness of the joints?—What is the cause of premature waste without pleasure?—What, of watery eyes and nose; pain in the breast and sides; bowels disordered; appetite lost; talking in one's sleep; lassitude drowsiness; propensity for drinking spirits; indifference towards the enjoyments of

Of the debilitated wretches that fall victims to their own imprudence in their youth, the great moral preceptor, Epictetus speaks thus, “ Quis suæ compos mentis voluerit intertuas connumerari qui in juventute quidem corporibus debiles in senio vero amentes efficiuntur.

Epictet. Enchiridion.

life?—What makes the whole frame nervous, irritable, peevish, the mind fickle, the spirits timid, the man a stranger and a burthen to himself?—What renders lovely woman unfit to effect the intention of nature? Nature's masterpiece imperfect: changes heavenly bloom and sweet enchanting smiles into wrinkles, tetters, spasms, hysterics, flatulence, head-ach, nervous fretings, pains at certain times: peculiar danger at certain times of life: miscarriages; and the long train of peculiar direful complaints, which respectful delicacy (which, as an accoucheur, I bear toward the sex) forbids me to state in this place.—What sweeps one half of the innocent infants of this degenerate age into the grave?

Bad treatment; bad treatment; the answer to all is *bad treatment*. Some will pretend to cure themselves, others will have *a bottle or two* from the dispensary; some will have no other advice than that of *their own apothecary*, who perhaps never saw such a case before; others will tear a leaf out of *some old book*, and get the prescription made up at the chemists; one will take a box of *mercury pills*; another is seized with the cholic at the mention of mercury. What wonder then that the multitude thus jumbling in uncertainty, like playing the game of blind-

man's-buff, should suffer afflictions by neglect and bad treatment.

These heart-rending facts induced me twice to run the risk of my life and fortune in the Desert of Africa, to procure a constant supply of the Medicated-Elephants-Milk, which infallibly cures gleet, whether complicated with stricture or not, and strictures, whether or not connected with gleet; and both, when connected with the venereal disease; as appears plain to the world by the few cases out of many thousands, published in the sequel.

In the cure of spasmodic stricture, bougies are not only improper but injurious, one or two bottles of the Medicated Milk of Elephants is generally sufficient to cure the most obstinate case. The permanent stricture, arising from a badly cured gonorrhœa, requires the use of these instruments, and the most skilful hand to direct them, as false passages are often formed, and alarming symptoms induced by the inexperienced practitioner. I have attended dissections and demonstrations on anatomy, for ten years, and yet I sometimes find almost insuperable difficulty in passing the bougie, as occurred in the case of an officer of distinction, just returned from the East Indies, to whom I was called, when his life had been despaired of for two days; I gave him two

ounces of the Medicated Elephant's Milk, put him in a warm bath, and in that situation passed the bougie with much difficulty ; he found instant relief, and he is now perfectly well.

Electricity useful in Stricture.

I claim the merit of being the first who cured strictures by electricity : the following experiment led me to this important mode of practice : finding that electricity gives a disposition to all fluids *to flow, with more fluidity and freedom, and that it flies to metals as its best conductors*, I conceived that it might by possibility divert a river out of its channel, if it could be applied in sufficient quantity. I suspended from the prime-conductor of the electric machine a tin vessel filled with water, and having a hole in the bottom, whereby a small stream of water issued. The machine was placed on a high table, and an earthen jug on the floor received the water. I turned the machine and the stream became much more rapid—I then placed a bar of iron on the floor, about three feet from the jug. I found that the current of water ceased to fall perpendicularly and passed in a slanting direction to the iron—any person having an electrifying machine may easily convince himself of this fact, which I claim as *my own discovery*, and on which I have founded

my theory of curing strictures by electricity :— Whereby I have cured upwards of five thousand persons, among whom was Lord Mountjoy, who recommended me to the Duke of Queensbury, who had been afflicted for several years. On his Grace I tried every remedy in vain, till I had recourse to the *Medicated Milk of Elephants*, and by this remedy he was perfectly cured in three weeks.

The Duke then recommended me to Lieut. Gen. Stratton, of the Royal Artillery, who had a stricture complicated with debility ; I succeeded in curing the stricture on the electric plan : but was obliged to have recourse to the Elephant's Milk for the debility, which was totally removed in six weeks. On this plan I succeeded in curing all the poor persons recommended by the Rev. Clergymen of every religious creed, and I shall continue to do so, conscious that “ the poor are the best patients, for the Lord is their paymaster.”

Cure of Gleets.

Gleets are often extremely obstinate and difficult of cure, yet I never met with a case which was not curable by the Elephants Medicated Milk, taken regularly ; while the following injection was also made use of.

Take, Zinci sulphatis	1 grain.
— Cupri sulphatis	3 grains.
— Tincturæ thebaicæ	15 drops.
— Aquæ rosarum	half an ounce.
— Mucilaginis accaciæ	7½ ounces.

Mix them in a marble mortar, and let a little be injected three times a day.

I wished to have this prescription in *plain English*, but as chemists are daily giving new-names to old medicines, I preferred these *latin names*, which will always be understood by any apothecary, and may be easily written out by any patient requiring the medicine.

Dose of the Medicated Elephants Milk.

Two table spoonfuls of the Medicated Elephants Milk to be taken three times a day, and in inveterate cases it may be taken four times; it may be taken in a little water, or in any common drink. As particular directions are necessarily given in particular cases, we shall not here enumerate them. A printed paper is given with every bottle, containing ample instructions for every case. I have seen gleans of twenty years continuance cured by this treatment in a week.

Swelled Testicle.

This organ, which is intended as the primordium of life, is but too often converted into the seat of death, through the ignorance of men who pretend to cure gleans, claps, &c. &c. without understanding them. A swelled testicle will often take place from the neglect of the patient; but it most commonly happens for want of proper medicines. Whenever a swelling is likely to occur in this part, injections of every kind should be omitted, the *Medicated Elephants Milk* should be immediately had recourse to. The parts should be fomented with warm water, and supported by a bag truss, while the patient is kept in bed, and treated as in inflammatory fever.

Nightly Disturbance.

The youth of both sexes often cut the throats of their posterity, before they arrive at mature discretion: at schools and seminaries one youth will lead the others into vile habits, which debilitate and unfit them for life; hence, nightly emissions, discharges of a *particular fluid* when at stool, and when in female company; than which no other proof is required of imminent impotency, whenever these symptoms appear in

the slightest degree the *Lac-Elephantis* should be immediately employed.

Venereal Disease.

“ *Hinc geniri humano, mala tristia, plurima sturrit.*

“ May your nose be never down.”

“ May your teeth be all your own.”—LAUREAT.

Dreadful as this disease is in itself, its consequences are still more to be dreaded. The departed spirits of the multitude of ghastly* skeletons who die annually in hospitals and garrets, have long called aloud on the governments of every country to encourage a discovery calculated to extirminate this pest of social life. The *Lac-Elephantis* is the only effectual remedy of this kind hitherto known. Let the government supply hospitals and institutions with this medical atlas : and mercury, the great and only hercules of the faculty, will be thrown out of the windows. Until this discovery was made, the faculty knew no other remedy for the disease than mercury ; now any person may cure himself effectually without danger of

* The great oracle, Hippocrates, pronounces sentence of death on persons thus reduced to gasping skeletons by mercury, or otherwise ; and by this I have always been able to determine whether such patients should live or die.

Ο Στέφ' ιοσειοντι περιδινῆσαρξ' κακόν εἰσι.

Lib. 7, Aph. 2.

catching cold, or of its breaking out again by nodes on the bones, pains in the limbs. sore throat, spots on the skin, nose fallen away, hair fallen off, teeth lost, running strictures, waste of flesh, consumptive lungs, diseased liver, apoplexy, or by any of its former proteus-like appearances, which have baffled the judgment of the most eminent practitioners. *One ten shilling bottle will cure the disease in two persons the first day, by the following prescription:—*

Take of the *Lac-Elephantis*, or Medicated Milk of Elephants, 8 ounces.

TWO TABLE-SPOONFULS TO BE TAKEN THREE TIMES IN THE DAY, IN A GLASS OF WATER, WASHING THE PARTS WELL WITH THE REMAINDER OF THE EIGHT OUNCES, ON THE NIGHT AND MORNING OF THE SAME DAY.

This prescription invariably cures either sex, when adopted for the first twenty four hours after the disease is communicated. Persons neglecting to take this medicine until the disease appears in some virulent form, should IMMEDIATELY get a TEN SHILLING bottle, and take two table spoonfuls a day while it lasts, without applying any of it outwardly, and then it will be proper that they apply personally or write to Mr. Davy, stating the particulars of the case. as nothing is more deceitful and variable in its appearances than this disease,

Of Gonorrhœa or Clap.

Symptoms.—The first symptom is an itching of the parts, with a little swelling; next a slight inflammation, attended with pains of a peculiar kind; next a discharge, a difficulty, and scalding while the urine is voided; next an excruciating torture while the person is in bed, with uneasiness, soreness, weariness, and pains of the hips, scrotum, perinœum, and the adjacent parts. These, with many other symptoms attend this disease, and yet they are seldom *all met with* in the same person; for instance, some persons will feel no pain till the disease shall have existed for *some months*, or even *years*; this is particularly the case with females: in them the urethra is short, and the parts are often relaxed by *fluor albus*, and other discharges peculiar to the sex, which circumstances often lead them to mistake the nature of their complaints. I have never failed to cure, the *whites* in females by the use of the Medicated Milk of Elephants combined with the occasional use of tonic medicines and astringent lotions.

In France no remedy has ever been discovered so effectual in allaying the irritating scalding in gonorrhœa (which the French call

chandevisse) as the Medicated Elephants Milk. In Paris a gentleman, residing No. 6, rue de Bourbon, had been afflicted with the disease for six months; the irritation became at last so great, that he was seized with convulsions; syncope, and the most violent spasms, which recurred in paroxysms twice every day: in this situation his medical attendant brought me to see him, and finding that the only chance of preserving his life was by *allaying the irritation*, I directed the Elephant's Milk to be taken four times a day. On the evening of the first day that I saw him, I directed him to be put into a warm bath, and on my visiting him next morning, I found he had passed a good night, without any return of the paroxysm. He continued the medicine four days more, during which time he had only one slight return of the syncope, and on the sixth day he went out in his carriage to a review:—on the seventh day I again visited him, when I found that every symptom of the disease and irritation had left him. Mr. Lemere, the surgeon, next day called me in to visit a lady whose husband had *crept* into an error; I found that the swelling of the parts was enormous, and the pain and irritation intolerable. Leeches, poultices, fomentations, and cooling medicines, had been

employed without effect, and a gangrene, sphacelus, or mortification seemed rapidly approaching ; in this situation I administered the Medicated Elephant's Milk, in the usual way, and to my great satisfaction she was perfectly well in ten days.

In Germany this disease is called *Tripper* ; and the public hospitals have generally been filled with *gonorrhœal* or *tripping* patients, till the introduction of the *Lac-Elephantis* in that country. On my arrival at Vienna, I was introduced to some of the Royal Household by Dr. Hebden. The reputation of my medicine soon spread abroad, and in four days I had five hundred patients. I established a correspondence with some medical gentlemen for administering the medicine in various parts of that country, and I have lately received a communication from Dr. Hebden, with the report of the various medical gentlemen who have employed it in the cure of *the tripper*. “ Nothing can exceed the certain efficacy of the medicine, nor can any thing exceed the encomium given to it throughout the whole empire of Germany.”—The report goes on to state the particulars of numerous extraordinary cures, which the limits of this essay prevent us from detailing.

In Portugal and Spain, where this disease is

most difficult of cure, the *Lac-Elephantis* completely removes it in three weeks at the most, whereas the cure required six months, very frequently by the former mode of treatment. I was introduced to Don Pedro, at Madrid, who had been for eight months afflicted with the most virulent gonorrhœa; I administered the *Lac-Elephantis*, and in eighteen days he was perfectly recovered.

In Russia, the gonorrhœa virulenta of the longest continuance is cured invariably in a few days by the use of the *Lac-Elephantis*. The much lamented hero who fell in the battle of Dresden, was cured of the disease in twenty-four hours, after labouring under it for *twelve months*, by taking one small bottle of the medicine.

It would be tedious to recount the immense number of cures of gonorrhœa effected by this medicine in Great Britain and Ireland, we shall, therefore, pass on to the treatment of chancre, and its alarming concomitants, commonly called the pox.

*Of the Lues Venerèa Morbus Gallicus
Syphilis or Pox.*

It would have been happy for the new world if the followers of Columbus had still remained

in the old one, for no more *offensive or destructive* infection was ever imported than this disease, which formed the greatest part of his freight from the West Indies.

Symptoms.—This form of the disease commences with one or more small red pustules, or red spots, called *chancres*, on the parts of generation, which commonly degenerate into sores, or small ulcers in a few days. Sometimes the red pustule, and the subsequent ulcer, are both so small as not to be perceived by the patient. The next symptom is a tumor in the groin, called a *bubo*, caused by the absorption of the virus from the chancre. This tumor swells, inflames, and suppurates; it then breaks and discharges—the patient becomes thin, pale, languid, affected with thirst, fever, restlessness, anxiety, and if not immediately relieved, dreadful secondary symptoms ensue. This *second class* of symptoms commences with pains of the head and limbs; soreness, and often ulceration, of the throat; excruciating pains when warm in bed; pimples on the face; blotches on the skin; nodes on the shins; warts on the parts; sinking of the nose; corrosion and loss of the palate. At this stage the patient requires *prompt assistance* to save him from dissolution; pulmonary affections arise, ulcers break out,

in various parts of the body, the bones become carious or rotten, and they come out in pieces and fragments, with the black fetid discharge from the ulcers: the brain is laid open to view, that part of the cranium above the eyes being entirely destroyed; a putrid fever ensues, and death closes the tragic scene.

Very few constitutions are able to bear the tenth part of these sufferings, and yet I have seen several persons perfectly recovered by the Medicated Milk of Elephants, after the putrid fever had reduced them to the last stage: a living testimony of that fact, now in London, requests that his name and address may be made known, for the benefit of those afflicted sufferers who daily languish to close a miserable existence, or find a balm of healing consolation.

Thomas Watson, Esq. Anderson's Coffee-House, Fleet-Street, had been an officer in the army: about seven years ago he caught cold by travelling on the outside of a coach while under a course of mercury for the venereal. His throat, skin, bones, forehead, nose, and palate became affected with the most miserable secondary symptoms; his face disfigured, his articulation lost: so that even his servant could not understand a word he spoke. One hundred and fifty six ulcers, discharging from his body, and his brain lying bare, the bone having rotted

away, and the *dura mater* as black as ink. When the dressings were taken off the ulcers, the mercury which he had taken internally, appeared in globules on the plaster. Friendly sleep had long been a stranger to him. In this lamentable and hopeless condition I was recommended to him by Dr. Lubbock, when I immediately put him under a course of the *Lac-Elephantis*. At the expiration of three weeks the ulcers began to heal, his appetite was much recovered, and the contraction of his limbs not so bad : he could now walk about the room on crutches, which he had not done for five years before ; he continued the medicine for five weeks more, when the sores were entirely healed up, and the progress of decay ceased in his nose and palate. The decayed bones of the cranium assumed a healthy appearance, and granulations of new flesh had formed upon it. In a fortnight afterwards he could walk out without crutch or stick, and now enjoys as good health as he ever did in his life.

William Wogden, of No. 38, Rupert-Street Golden-Square, is another living evidence of the astonishing efficacy of the Medicated-Milk of Elephants, in cases of *general debility* :—This poor man had nothing of the *venereal* apparently upon him, but a train of debilitating circumstances reduced him so low, as to be

perfectly speechless for several days. In this situation the *Lac-Elephantis* was administered to him, and in ten days he was perfectly recovered, and is now restored to domestic comfort with his wife and children.

John Whaling, another poor man, at the Cock-Public-House, in Lichfield-Street, Long-Acre, had been reduced to the lowest extremity by general debility : he was taking medicines from the dispensary, till at length he was unable to move out of bed. One of the physicians proposed *bleeding*, as the *only remedy* to save his life ; another gave his opinion that if he was bled *he could not survive*. At this alarming sentence he applied for the *Medicated Lac-Elephantis*. In two days after a visible amendment appeared, he recovered rapidly, and is now living in the same house as well as any man in London.

It would be endless to particularize the whole of the cases sent in daily, with a request that they may be published : the numerous *cures* published in the newspapers by *persons themselves* who have derived benefit from this medicine, are the best criterion of its merits : it is the first and last medicament in these complaints ; the first, as rendering all others unnecessary ; and the last, as capable of curing when all others have failed.

Of the Complex Venereal.

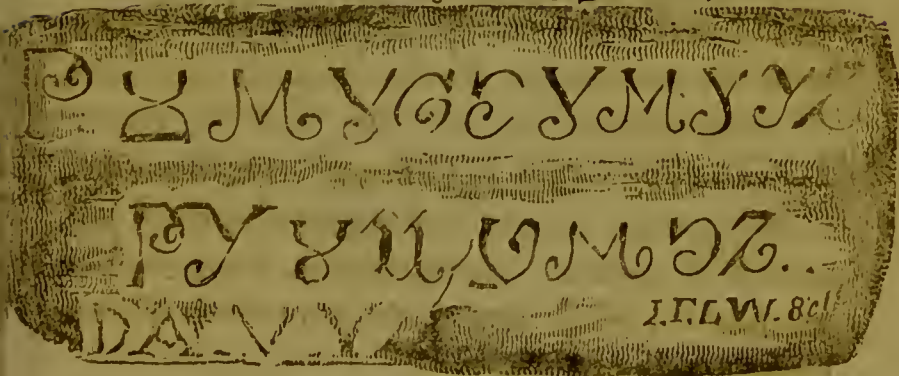
A gonorrhœa and chancre may exist in the same person at the same time, and in this state one of the diseases is often cured at an early period, while the other lurks in the constitution, in a dormant syphilitic form, for *twenty years or upwards*, and breaks out at last with redoubled virulence :—I have witnessed this fact in some hundred cases of *patched-up cures*, bursting forth amidst the grim phalanx of diabolical symptoms attending a *confirmed lues*. For such forlorn wretches happy indeed is the discovery of the *Lac-Elephantis*, of which one bottle will prove its efficacy, and a fair trial stamp its superiority over mercury and other deleterious drugs, administered capriciously by *patients themselves*, or unskilfully by *their attendants*.

Faded Complexion, Grey Hairs, &c.

It is not the least remarkable property of the Medicated Milk of Elephants, that persons taking it acquire a fair youthful complexion : whereas mercury invariably produces pimples and wrinkles on the face, a sallow appearance, and disagreeable breath, with grey hairs and decayed teeth, which are never brought on by our mode of treatment, and this must be an

evident desideratum to any person requiring such assistance.

Davy's *Lac-Elephantis*, or Medicated Milk of Elephants, is sold by the proprietors, 29 Great Marlborough - Street, and (by appointment) by Messrs. Barclay and Son, Fleet-Market, London, and by every respectable Medicine Vender in the United Kingdom, in bottles, price 10s. £1. £1 10s. or in jars, containing six one pound bottles for FIVE GUINEAS, every bottle is stamped, and contained in a wrapper, printed with ample directions, and marked with this impression,



And underneath it, the words "*Messrs. DAVY & Co. Surgeons, London,*" written in red ink, to counterfeit which is felony.

Messrs. DAVY & Co. are daily at home; the consulting surgeon alone sees all the patients, *that the strictest secresy may be ensured.*—No names are made public, unless by desire of the persons cured. Letters (post paid) from the country are answered, and advice and medicine forwarded to every part of the kingdom: *engaged to be safely delivered.*

As several persons in London pretend to cure the diseases specified in this treatise; by taking advantage of our advertisements in the daily papers, the public are respectfully informed, *that we have no connexion with such persons; nor is our medicine sold by any vender, without our impression and signature as above.* With stamp and directions for every variety of the several complaints.

Further to guard against counterfeit, the seal on the stamp of every bottle and jar is marked with the impression of an *elephant, in the act of being milked*, on one side, and the letters *P. C. the initials of the Secretary*, on the other.

Any person giving information against the sellers of spurious compositions, shall receive the highest usual reward, on conviction of the offenders.

Nature of the Lac-Elephantis.

No medicine has ever baffled the prying investigation of the chemist, more than this.—Every one discovers *its basis* to be a *fluid, semi-animal and semi-vegetable*, and from its astonishing invigorating nature, they think it impossible that it could altogether consist of milk.

We agree with these sapient gentlemen, the *Lac-Elephantis* is of this *same* nature, which we never intended to deny ; but can they discover the other ingredients of this medicine ; It would be tedious to enumerate their opinions on this subject, and we shall content ourselves by asserting that *they never can*.

It is asked why the Elephants Milk *alone* is not employed in curing these complaints ; and if this be not sufficient, why the *other ingredients* are not sufficient, without forming a combination ? We answer, that *medicines properly combined, and conveyed into the constitution by means of an appropriate vehicle, have always produced effects on diseases, which neither the vehicle nor the medicines could do when separately employed*.

What, is the milk of animals living on vegetables but a *fluid animo-vegetable matter* ?—Why does this fluid when procured from different animals, cure different diseases ? Has not woman's milk, goat's milk, mare's milk, asses milk, virtues different from the cow's milk ? What then is the cause of these different virtues ? The food of the woman is different from that of all other animals, and each of those animals differs from the rest in the selection of her pasture and herbage ;—the goat ascends the *rock*, and the cow seeks the *valley* ; the former prefers the herb rejected by the latter.

In China and Africa *every herb has its virtue*, where nature has strewed the soil with wanton deliciousness ; the elephant roams through immeasurable delights, browsing on the fragrant flowers, the juice of which becomes chyle, and this chyle *is the milk* in the female : this milk is pure and

salubrious, because the animal is not reduced by man to a state of slavery, and forced to live in sickly and heterogeneous pastures, like *our* domesticated animals.

It is asked how this milk is preserved fresh and pure during so long a voyage.—The name and nature of the medicine explains this: the *Medicated Milk of Elephants*, is chemically prepared by our agent in Africa, in such a manner as to be capable of being *kept for fifty years, in any climate*, and when it arrives in Europe, Messrs. Davy and Co. add the other ingredients, requisite to suit it to the various constitutions in these countries, and in this state it is so mild and pleasant that infants are extremely fond of it. Several persons of distinction use it with their tea; and it adds not a little to its value, that, *disquietude* may often be prevented in families, by giving it in this manner, when suspicion arises, of either party being injured. It is a favorite medicine with the ladies, and every person making trial of it, will repeat it if required.

What can be more congenial to our constitution than the milk of so noble, and so cleanly an animal? It is a vegetable product; and what is wine, brandy, rum, gin, ale, porter, cyder, perry, and even *bread*, our common food, and the *staff of life*, but vegetable products also; differing in flavour, virtue, and mode of preparation?

